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ABSTRACT

This publication deals with recreation and leisure in American society. It is stated that the greater mobility of Americans, the increased time and money available for leisure time pursuits, the higher degree of educational level with accompanying wider interests, and the changing attitudes toward the balance between work and play are having significant effects in the field of recreation. Issues and questions related to recreation are discussed. Among these are the factors changing recreational patterns, buying recreational equipment, teenage spending, factors to be considered in choosing recreation, balanced recreation, and recreation in the city and in the country. Other topics of discussion include bicycling, hosteling, automobile travel, camping, wilderness experience, camping vehicles, campsites, hobbies, and tours. It is concluded that the nation's educational institutions at all levels - local, regional and state - should renew their commitment to play a major role in developing proper attitudes concerning leisure and leisure proficiencies among students. (Author/BW)

The Consumer and Recreation

-one of a series for expanded programs in CONSUMER EDUCATION

ED 064632

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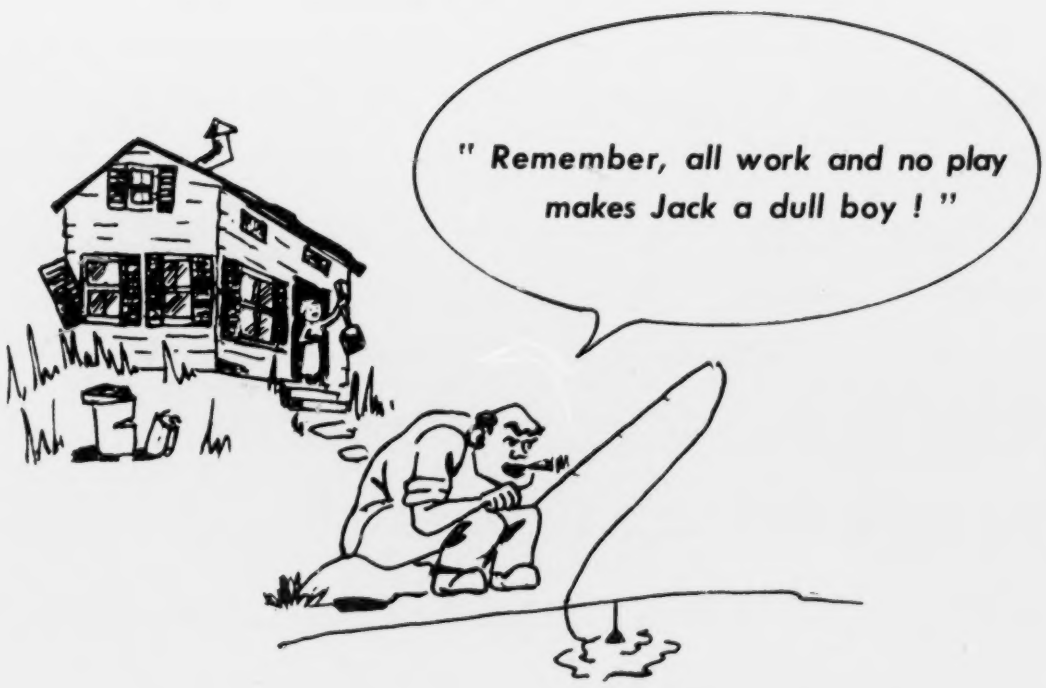
THE CONSUMER AND RECREATION



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F O R E W O R D

In 1967, the State Education Department published "Consumer Education - Materials for an Elective Course." This material has since been introduced into more than 400 of the New York State high schools. As a result of the interest in Consumer Education in the State and Nation, the Department has begun the preparation of a series of modules - Expanded Programs in Consumer Education. This module, The Consumer and Recreation, is one unit in the series. It is expected that other modules will be prepared in the fields of:

Consumer Issues and Action
The Consumer and His Health Dollar
Beauty Products and the Consumer
Special Problems of the Poor
The Consumer and Transportation - Aside From the Automobile
The Consumer Looks at Automobile Insurance
The Consumer and His Tax Dollar
Education and the Consumer

Unlike the original syllabus, where 12 units covering various phases of Consumer Education were bound together, the modules in Expanded Programs of Consumer Education are being prepared as separate publications to provide greater flexibility. Each of the nine modules in the series may be used as a discrete unit, or with others in the series. The nine modules may be presented as a semester or part of a semester course, or presented in conjunction with the original syllabus which covers such areas as the purchase of food; shelter; appliances; automobiles; and a consideration of credit; money management; fraud, quackery, and deception; banking and savings; life and health insurance; security programs; and consumer law.

It is hoped that the presentation of the modules as separate publications will tend toward flexibility in their use as mini-courses in such fields as social studies, business education, home economics, industrial arts, and other areas of the curriculum.

The suggestions to the teacher found in "Consumer Education - Materials for an Elective Course," pages 1-4, apply equally to each of these modules.

This material was developed and written by Hillis K. Idleman, associate in secondary curriculum development.

Gordon E. Van Hooft
Director, Division of
School Supervision

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In the New York State Department of Parks and Recreation —

O. Reginald Brown, Director, Outdoor Recreational Planning

Ivan P. Vamos, Acting Director, Planning and Research Division

James E. Arles, Acting Deputy Commissioner

"The need for creating a greater awareness of the role of recreation in today's society is of paramount concern. There is no question that public demand in the pursuit of leisure time activities will continue to grow which will greatly increase our responsibility for providing meaningful experiences which will satisfy this need. This proposal, clearly, addresses itself to a major area of this overall responsibility — Education for Leisure. It represents one of the most positive steps which education has taken in this direction."

James E. Arles
Acting Deputy Commissioner
New York State Department of Parks
and Recreation

Note: Cover photograph courtesy of *The Community Action Program, Niagara Frontier--Evangola State Park.*

The photographs used in this publication were furnished by the New York State Department of Parks and Recreation, through the courtesy of Reginald Brown, and depict typical recreational activities carried on by that Department.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
Introduction	1
Are Recreation and Fun Synonymous?	4
What Factors Are Changing Recreational Patterns?	5
Why Is It Important To Set Up Criteria for Buying Recreational Equipment?	7
How Important Is Teenage Spending?	8
Can Money Spent for Recreation Be Considered an Investment?	10
What Factors Need To Be Considered in Choosing Recreation?	10
Why Is a Variety of Recreational Interests Desirable?	11
What Is Balanced Recreation?	12
Where Can Recreational Opportunities Be Found?	16
What Does the City Offer in Recreation?	16
What Does the Country Offer in Recreation?	19
What Does Bicycling Have To Offer?	21
What Does Hosteling Offer?	22
How Has the Automobile Changed Recreational Patterns?	23
How Can Automobile Travel Be Made Less Expensive?	24
What Does Camping Have To Offer?	25
What Types of Camping Are Available?	28
Is a Wilderness Experience Still Available?	29
What Changes Are Taking Place in Camping Equipment?	31
What Types of Camping Vehicles Are Available?	31
Are an Adequate Number of Campsites Available?	33
What Place Do Hobbies Have in the Recreational Picture?	35
What Are the Implications of Increased Travel?	35
Where Can Help Be Obtained To Make Travel Pleasant?	37
What Different Types of Tours Are Available?	40
What About the Organization of Recreation and Its Financial Support?	45
Summary and Challenge	47

Americans continue to turn to the outdoors for recreation, relaxation, and rewarding use of their leisure time as never before.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

"This is our land. These are pleasant places. Keep them. Guard them. For this land does more than nourish our bodies. It keeps pleasant places to refresh the mind, renew the spirit, rekindle faith in the knowledge that life is good."

—*Montana Wildlife Federation News*

INTRODUCTION

Recreation is a universal human need, but for the disadvantaged it has special importance for these reasons:

- Advantaged persons may carelessly toss away money on useless or unrewarding leisure time pursuits with no great loss; but, to those with limited money, large expenditures that bring no gratification may be calamitous.

- Many of the disadvantaged live lives of hopelessness, of apathy, of limited horizons. Learning how to get the most satisfaction from recreation can bring hope to the hopeless, joy to the apathetic, expanded opportunities and horizons to the imprisoned in spirit.

While every attempt has been made to make this material applicable to inner-city students, it has been difficult to secure material which deals specifically with the recreational problems of this group. One of the best references on how to reach such students is:

> "Reaching the Fighting Gang" published by the New York City Youth Board, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. $3

It is suggested that teachers working with such students secure a copy of this report which has valuable examples of recreational activities which have been effectively used. It is hoped that teachers interested in this problem will share their effective techniques with the Secondary Curriculum Development Bureau. If sufficient material is forthcoming, it might be possible to issue a supplement to this module containing examples of effective practices and resources.

A further suggestion is that all of the resources in the school and community be employed to fullest advantage. For example, the art department could give instruction in photography and making fishing flies; the music department could help in selecting appropriate instruments, in instructing in the playing of such instruments, and in listening to records; the home economics department could help with camp cookery, food purchase for outings, and selection of cooking equipment; the physical education department could assist by instructing in camping skills and other recreation skills such as fly casting, boxing, snowshoeing, skiing, roller skating, ice skating, small boat handling, water safety, archery, golf, and tennis; the science department might aid in selecting, operating, repairing, and possibly building stereo systems and quadraphonic systems; and the English department could help select appropriate periodicals and books about recreation.

Similarly, interested community members have much to offer. In each community there are those with unusual hobbies, often willing to share their interests with students. Sporting goods dealers are eager to share their knowledge. Finally, in every community there are public and private agencies concerned with recreation who are glad to help if asked.

The dictionary defines recreate: "to create anew; to restore; to refresh with games, pastimes, exercises, etc." People find many ways in which they can restore or refresh themselves. To those whose work is largely sedentary, recreation may mean exercise: bowling, swimming, skiing, skating, dancing. For those who engage in hard physical work, recreation might mean loafing in the sun, fishing, watching TV, or listening to records. For many, recreation means travel and the opportunity to see new places and people. For others, recreation implies an outlet for creative talents: sewing, painting, gardening, singing, writing.

"Recreation consists of an activity or experience, usually chosen voluntarily by the participant, either because of the immediate satisfaction to be derived from it, or because he perceives some personal or social values to be achieved by it. It is carried on in leisure time, and has no work connotations, such as study for promotion in a job. It is usually enjoyable and, when it is carried on as part of organized community or agency services, it is designed to meet constructive and socially worthwhile goals of the individual participant, the group, and society at large."*

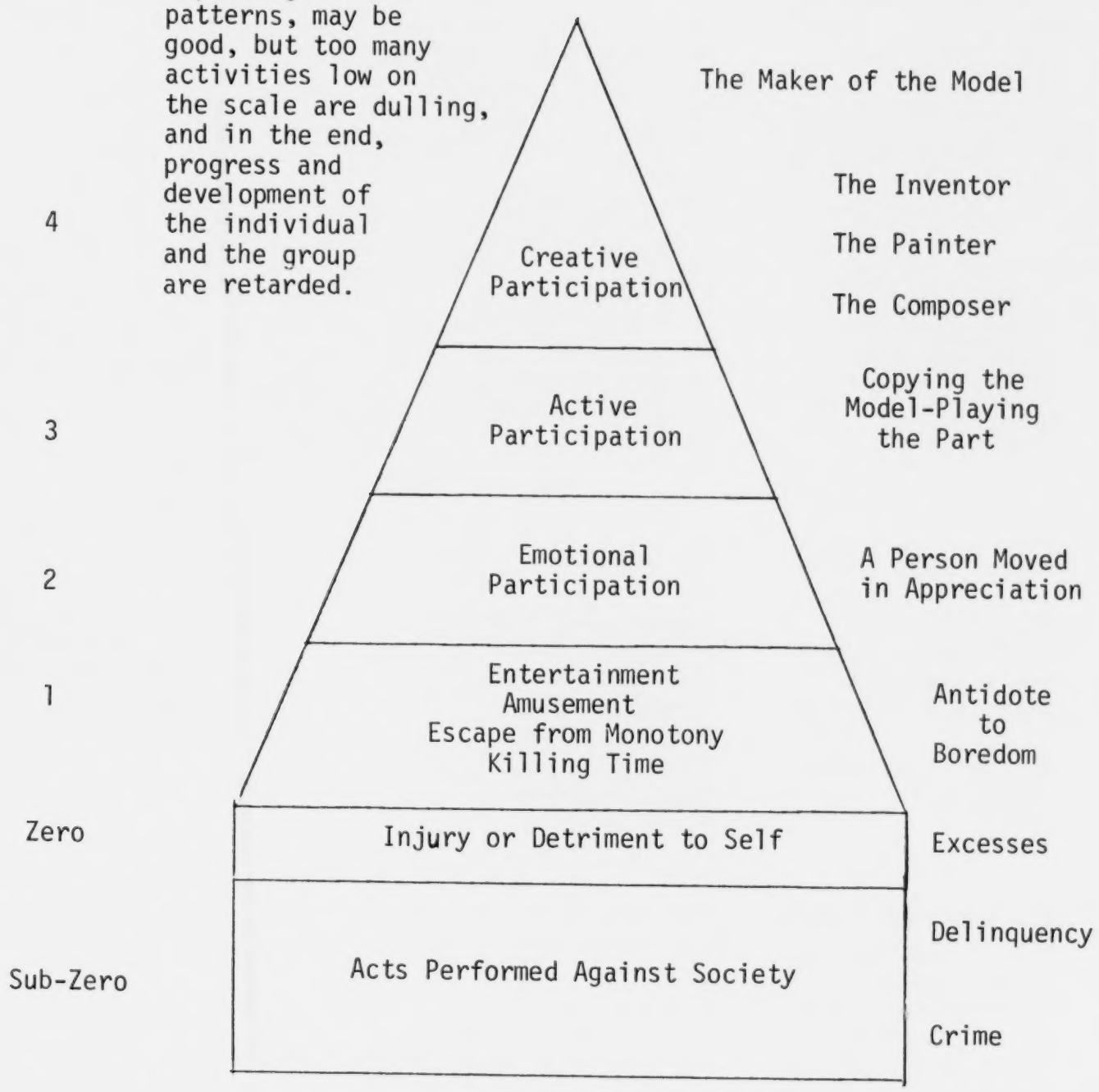
The study of this module should help students to:

- Give evidences of the growing importance of recreation and leisure time activities
- Make realistic plans for recreation based upon their individual needs and desires
- Plan a balanced recreational program
- Give evidences of having become acquainted with new types of recreation
- Recognize the recreational resources present in every area of America
- Identify sources of help in planning recreational and leisure time use
- Use the time and money devoted to recreation to better advantage

*From: RECREATION TODAY: Program Planning and Leadership, by Richard Kraus. Copyright (c) 1966 by Meredith Publishing Company. Reprinted by permission of Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corporation.

Man's Use of Leisure Time

Participation Broadly Interpreted



How Do You Rate?

Jay B. Nash
Former chairman of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, School of Education, New York University, quoted in "Philosophy of Recreation and Leisure," C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Missouri

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
ARE RECREATION AND FUN SYNONYMOUS?		
• The desire to have fun is almost a compulsion for many people. About $150 billion is spent annually for entertainment; the cost is expected to rise to $250 billion by 1975.	• Have the class discuss how the desire for fun has reshaped America. What new jobs have been created? What changes in travel have taken place? What changes in spending patterns are emerging?	• "The Unending Quest for Fun," Look, July 29, 1969
• Despite increased expenditures some people find that while they are spending more they are enjoying life less.	• Discuss the following quotation: "You may find fun *elsewhere* — but only the fun you bring with you" (Frank Trippett).	
• Some psychologists claim that youth rebellion is really a desire to have fun rather than what it is claimed to be — a revolt against "the establishment."	• Discuss these quotations: "For older people, fun might be canasta. For the young,it is making a revolution" (Paul Kassner). "Fun is fighting in the streets and roasting pigs" (Abbie Hoffman).	• "Your Health and Recreation Dollar," Money Management Institute, Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
• For the child, fun is the whole purpose of life. Society has attempted to condition children to replace fun as a goal with other goals such as work or success. But some, at least, of the modern generation seem to value the lifelong pursuit of fun more than other goals.	• How does a child find fun in simple things? (splashing water, walking barefoot through mud, blowing through milk or water, chasing a butterfly) • How does society repress these attempts at fun and insist on the child "growing up"? Should this happen?	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	• Have each pupil state the recreational activities he would engage in if he had a complete year of leisure time and sufficient funds.	
WHAT FACTORS ARE CHANGING RECREATIONAL PATTERNS?		
• Many observers of American life believe the trend is toward shortened workdays and hours with increased time for leisure and recreation.	• Have pupils ask older family members whether the hours of work and the length of vacations have changed. Report the findings to the class. (In 1900, the normal work week was 60 hours. Now it is about 39 hours.)	. U.S. Department of Labor . AFL-CIO and other union publications
• Fringe benefits which include the 4-day week and increased vacations are goals of labor.	• Invite a labor spokesman to report on contract trends with regard to hours of employment.	• AFL-CIO spokesman • News releases regarding the 4-day week

"Just think, by the year 2000 they will be rationing work ! "

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Coupled with the shorter work year are increased earnings so that more disposable income is available to use as desired, including use for extended leisure time opportunities.	• Are there other factors besides time and money that have increased the demand for recreation? heightened expectation as a result of almost universal TV coverage? less fatigue as a result of labor saving devices?	• Median family income has almost doubled in 10 years. Even with inflation, buying power is up 30 percent during the last decade.
• Other observers believe that we shall have less time for leisure than we think and that the test is going to be how well we can use the time we have. Those who hold this opinion point out that: — the tendency as work hours are shortened is to "moonlight," to take a second job, which actually reduces leisure time available. — the leisure society is a myth because more and more man-hours will be needed to provide for ever-expanding services.	• Poll parents and friends to see how many have more and how many have less leisure time. How many are employed on two jobs? • In your own home what "expanding services" are now purchased which were formerly either not available or provided by the family? (furnace cleaning, home cleaning, laundry, instruction in sports, automobile repair, appliance repair, etc.)	• "There'll Be Less Leisure Than You Think," Fortune Magazine, March 1970
• Expenditures for recreation and leisure time activities are growing rapidly.	• Leisure time spending of Americans rose to $80 billion in 1969. Ask pupils to discuss evidences of this spending which they see. To what degree has their spending increased during the last year?	• "Despite Inflation People Living Better," U.S. News and World Report, 2/23/70

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO SET UP CRITERIA FOR BUYING RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT?		
• Before making <u>any</u> large expenditure for recreational equipment,it is wise to establish criteria for purchasing. Among the criteria are these: — Would it be wiser to rent or borrow equipment until a <u>continuing</u> interest is determined? (Closets are cluttered with equipment purchased in a flush of enthusiasm for a new sport or hobby, only to find that interest later waned.) — Is this item <u>top</u> in spending priority or may other items or services provide more lasting satisfaction? — If a purchase is to be made, should top quality, medium quality, or low quality goods be selected? — Other factors include the possibility that the article may be outgrown (i.e., skates),that it may or may not have a trade-in value, or that it's a passing fad product.	• Check with pupils to see if any have spent (and later regretted) large sums for recreational equipment (boats, skiis, minibikes, musical instruments, camping equipment). What alternatives to such expenditures are there? • Assign groups of pupils with common interests to explore alternatives in the field of their interest. For example, a group of skiers might make a project of comparing various makes of skiis to determine which brands offer the best buy for novices, intermediate, and expert skiers. The same process could take place with those interested in hi-fi equipment, water skiing, "hot rodding," sewing. • Assign pupils to the job of securing authentic and reliable information about equipment in their field of interest. What agencies can provide objective help? consumer agencies? experts in the field? friends? sporting, hobby, and music equipment sales personnel?	• "Safe and Sane in the Summertime," Changing Times, July 1971, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
HOW IMPORTANT IS TEENAGE SPENDING?		
• Recreational spending by teenagers is big business.	• Have pupils keep records of their weekly expenditures. How do the expenses compare with those of boys and girls 16-19 years of age who spent:	• "The Teen Age Girl Today," Seventeen, Triangle Publications, July 1969

Boys Spend Weekly . . .	
movies, dating	$4.45
gas and auto	3.25
clothing	3.10
candy, ice cream, cigarettes	1.65
personal grooming	.95
magazines, paperbacks, records	1.40
hobbies	.85
	$15.65
savings	2.70
	$18.35

Girls Spend Weekly . . .	
movies, entertainment	$2.15
gas and auto	1.60
clothing	4.20
candy, ice cream, cigarettes	.80
personal grooming	4.60
magazines, paperbacks, records	2.00
jewelry, notions	1.50
	$16.85
savings	2.65
	$19.50

(Changing Times, Kiplinger Magazine, October 1969)

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	. What other types of leisure and recreational spending should be included? travel? automobile expenses? costs of home entertainment? others?	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
CAN MONEY SPENT FOR RECREATION BE CONSIDERED AN INVESTMENT?		
• The total bill for travel of Americans is over $38 billion annually, including transportation, food, lodging and vacation expenses. Six billion dollars alone is spent for travel abroad. . Leisure spending totals more than $80 billion annually.	• Make a bulletin board display of as many recreational expenditures as the class can think of. Include such items as the costs of the car when not used for business purposes, club membership fees, tickets for sporting events, costs of a swimming pool, TV's and radios, ski, boating, bowling and other sports equipment, etc.	• U.S. News and World Report, 2/23/70
• Recreational costs should not be considered simply as expenses; there are values and profits from these expenditures too.	• Consider what kind of people we would be if we spent nothing for recreation. What does the word "re-create" imply? What would happen to our friendship if we had no recreation? What would happen to us? How does recreation pay off in health, in friends, in personal development, in our outlook on life, and in our attitude toward work?	• National Education Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. • U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.
WHAT FACTORS NEED TO BE CONSIDERED IN CHOOSING RECREATION?		
• Many factors need to be considered in choosing recreation. Even more important	• How much time and money should be spent on recreation? Are satisfactions com-	• Recreational leaders • Parents

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
than the money spent is the investment of time.	mensurate with investment? What should we expect in terms of our investment? Have we been paying too high or too low a price? How does the expenditure of time and money fit in with our other life goals? Are we building interests we can enjoy the rest of our lives?	• Clergymen • Leaders in the entertainment field • Former school athletes
• Sometimes we need to spend <u>more</u> time and <u>more</u> money to get the most out of recreation.	• Invite leaders in the fields of sports, music, art, drama, etc., to discuss their fields of proficiency. Did their interest grow out of a hobby? How much time and money went into becoming proficient? Would they do it all over again? What advice do they have for the group?	• Community leaders in various fields
WHY IS A VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL INTERESTS DESIRABLE?		
• Varied forms of leisure can be constructive, both to allow rest and escape from routine and to reinforce the social system, teach rules and skills, improve health, etc.	• How much of your leisure activity is composed of <u>work</u>? (camping "chores," gardening, jobs around the house, sewing) Do you learn from these activities? Do they give you a feeling of accomplishment? • How much of your leisure is spent in <u>recreation</u>? How much of this is physically active (i.e., sports and games) and how	• Audiovisual Catalogue, Boy Scouts of America (secure from local Boy Scout Council. Lists slides, filmstrips, and motion pictures dealing with various types of recreation).

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	much passive entertainment? What skills and understanding do you gain through these activities? (coordination, sportsmanship, leadership, social rules — fitting in with your group and others). Do you learn anything from playing cards, baseball, or walking in the park? If you have a younger brother or sister, how much of his or her attitudes are learned during play (recreation)?	
	• How much of your leisure time is spent perfecting skills, arts, hobbies, and learning things which you would like to know, like dancing and fancy diving (cultural leisure)?	• "The Joys of Being a Sunday Painter," Changing Times, November 1971, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
WHAT IS BALANCED RECREATION?		
• Recreation should be balanced between active and passive.	• Divide the bulletin board in half. On one side list examples of active recreation; on the other side list examples of passive recreation. How can we turn passive recreation into active recreation? (Examples: when watching a football game, try to guess the next play the quarterback will call; when reading a book or watching a play, try to figure out how the	• National Recreation & Park Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	conflict will be decided; when attending a party, be one of the dancers or entertainers instead of an onlooker.)	
• Recreation should be balanced with time for each of the following:		
- Physical recreation	• Discuss the need for recreation involving physical activity. Make a list of activities of this type in which the class engages. What activities are most popular with boys? with girls? What types of physical activities are becoming increasingly popular in America?	• The physical education director, school doctor, school nurse "The relationship of regular periods of physical activity to health is clearly established. The control of obesity and diabetes, the possible prevention, delay, or reduction of severity of heart disease and other degenerative processes, the rehabilitation of injured or damaged limbs and muscles, all of which may be considered present or future problems of youth, are related to adequate amounts of appropriate exercise." J. Rosewell Gallagher, M.D., chairman, American Medical Association's Committee on Physical Fitness
- Mental recreation	• Why do our minds need tuning up just as our bodies do? What kinds of activities provide this mental stimulation? Why is "one man's meat another man's poison?" What can be gained from a "rap" or "buzz" session? Why is it important to talk with those who have different opinions from our own?	
- Recreation apart from others	• Take a poll of the class but without indicating who the writers are. How many consider themselves "loners" and feel happiest apart from others? How many are "joiners" and feel	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	unhappy away from others? How many like a balance between being alone and being with others?	· Amateur Athletic Union of U.S., National Headquarters, 231 West 58th St., New York, N.Y.
	· What are the values of solitary recreation? (Time to think over the day and plan for the future? Time to enjoy nature or music or art? Time to daydream undisturbed?)	· American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
	· What are the values of being a "joiner"? of a balanced program?	
- Recreation with others	· Is it true that "people need people"? What happens to the behavior of people who are entirely alone? Is it possible to heighten the joy of an experience because it is shared? Have the class give examples to prove their contentions regarding these matters.	· "Reaching the Fighting Gang," New York City Youth Board, 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. (Describes club meetings, a weekend camping trip, and other activities of a city gang.)
	· How many students belong to clubs? to gangs? to church or community groups? What values does such membership have?	
- Spectator recreation	· Discuss the charge that America has become a nation of sport spectators instead of sport participants. Is this true? If so, is it harmful? Should 40 million Americans be watching a championship prizefight or	· "An Introduction to Physical Fitness" (includes self-testing activities, graded exercises, and a jogging program),

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	football game on TV? Is there anything wrong with watching and listening to a favorite sport? What dangers, if any, are there in being a spectator only and never a participant?	President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, D.C. 20202
- Creative recreation	• One of the great desires of almost all people is to "do their thing," to have an outlet for energies, to feel the satisfaction that comes from building, fixing, improving, or contributing. What outlets does the school provide for such creativity? the home? the community? What more should these agencies provide?	• National League of Girls' Clubs, 465 West 23d St., New York, N.Y.
	• Make a list of the creative recreational activities in which the pupils engage. If enough talent is unearthed, it might be worthwhile to present an assembly for other students.	• Boy Scouts of America, U.S. Highway #1, New Brunswick, N.J. • Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.
• Probably, for most people, the most satisfying recreation is that which is creative.	• The following are examples of creative recreation. List others. - Planning strategy for a football game - Making a dress or other garment - Composing a song - Acting a part - Planning a dance or party - Following a hobby	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHERE CAN RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES BE FOUND?		
• Opportunities for recreation abound everywhere. Those who say "there is nothing to do" might consider the many possibilities offered.	• Make a survey of recreational opportunities in the community or area of the city in which the school is located. Consider the offerings of: - churches, schools YMCA's & YWCA's, Boys' Clubs, police athletic leagues, community centers, social groups, parks, museums, etc.	• Park commission • State and local recreational guides • Church bulletin announcements • Adult and continuing education divisions of local schools
WHAT DOES THE CITY OFFER IN RECREATION?		
• Many people are drawn to the city by the hope of finding more interesting things to do, more fun, more recreation.	• Discuss the quotation from a popular song of some years ago: "How you gonna keep them down on the farm after they've seen Paree?" (Paris) What are the attractions a big city offers in the way of recreational opportunities? Is it true that the city is "where the action is"? Conversely, is it possible to find as many outlets for fun in the country?	• Write Boys' Clubs of America, 771 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, for publications list which includes the following: "100 Boys Club Tested Programs For Disadvantaged Youth," "Give Them A Place To Go --- A Way To Grow," "Active Games For the Games Room."
• The city offers many opportunities for recreation: playgrounds for basketball, baseball; rinks for roller and ice skating; TV stations; zoos;	• Have each student list the attractions of the city in which he lives or a city with which he is familiar. Have the attractions listed in the order of interest to the	• "Dollar Wise Guide," to various cities, Pocket Books

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
parks; museums; shopping centers; fine restaurants; sightseeing trips; excursions; exotic shops; cathedrals; theaters; night clubs; libraries; folk, jazz, and classical music concerts; operas.	student. Shuffle the lists and distribute them. What does the order of priority show about the personality of the writer? See if the student reviewing the list can identify the writer from the interests indicated.	
	. How many free or inexpensive events will be available this week or month? Where? (Look for TV shows requiring a live audience which give away tickets; educational TV programs; parks and recreational agency offerings; local museum or historical society events.)	. School and community centers . Community bulletin boards . Newspapers and magazines such as Cue and New Yorker . Parks and recreational agencies
· All cities provide opportunities for free or inexpensive recreation.	· List on the blackboard or bulletin board examples of free or inexpensive recreation which class members have enjoyed in a city.	· Listings of parks and museums in telephone books · City recreation commissions · Announcements of free public concerts
	· Lay out a walking tour of a city. What sights might be seen? (Suggestions for a city such as New York: The Battery; financial district; dock areas; Greenwich Village; areas marked by ethnic groups such as Irish, Italians, Germans, Puerto Ricans; areas given over to a single	. The Big Sisters, Inc., 135 East 22d St., New York, N.Y. 10010 (Plans for field trips for small groups of children to places of interest in the city. Pays for private camps to take children for summer vacations)

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	industry such as garment workers, jewelry stores, leather shops, fish markets, wholesale produce; zoos; museums; historical places; botanical gardens; planetariums; theaters, construction projects.)	• "Physical Fitness Elements In Recreation: Suggestions for Community Programs," President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, D.C. 20202
	• Water-oriented recreation activities are frequently available to city dwellers. Are there places nearby which rent rowboats? boats with motors? canoes? Are there pools for swimming? Where are they located? What is the cost?	• "Skip O'er The Waves On A Scooter," Changing Times, August 1969, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
	• A high proportion of young people fish for entertainment. Where are there good places to fish nearby? What kind of fish can be caught? Are there any "charter" fishing boats available? How much do they cost?	• "When The Ice Is Thick, Go Fishing!" Changing Times, January 1970, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 • "Spin-Casting Tackle," Consumer Reports, November 1970, Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550
• Even in a crowded city some space is available for outside games and sports: softball, shuffleboard, sliding on the snow, flying a kite, taking a swim, having a picnic.	• What facilities are available for other outside sports in the town or city in which the students live? Should additional facilities be provided? What kinds? Would the taxpayers be willing to pay for these additional facilities?	• American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHAT DOES THE COUNTRY OFFER IN RECREATION?		Recreational Agencies:
• Country areas provide other types of recreation. New York provides an extensive system of park areas for camping, swimming, hiking, fishing, and cooking over an open fire.	• Secure from the State Office of Parks and Recreation a map of such areas. What areas are within a 50 mile range? What facilities does each provide? What are the major rules and regulations for use of these parks? What fees, if any, are charged?	• N.Y. State Office of Parks and Recreation • Outdoor Recreation Map of New York State, Conservation Department, Albany
• Group camping provides an opportunity to initiate urban youth to the joys of the outdoors without the fears and apprehensions attendant upon the first solo experience in the woods.	• Investigate the possibilities of group camping. Does the local community center run a group camping program? What is the cost? How does this cost compare with renting a private campsite? Is leadership furnished? What are the rules? What facilities are available?	• Local councils of community service • YMCA or YWCA • Boys' clubs • Boy and Girl Scout organizations
• New York State is increasingly setting aside wilderness areas which are to remain "forever wild." • On the other hand, private and commercial interests seek to develop unimproved land. The conflict between these interests is apparent at each session of the Legislature.	• Controversies arise when attempts are made to increase State holdings of wilderness areas. On the one hand an increasing population and an increasing desire to get away from civilization create a demand for such land use. On the other hand are those opposed to further use of tax money to develop wilderness areas, and those who would like	• Wilderness Camping and Backpack Trips With Children (Free) Sierra Clubs, P.O. Box 2371, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, Calif. 94120 • Tree Farm Campgrounds (Free), American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1835 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	to develop the areas for private recreational use or commercial use. What is the attitude of students toward this controversy?	

Evangola State Park

. While the city continues to attract residents, there is a counter movement away from the city to escape the problems of congestion, pollution, crime, and high tax rates.	. How do the attractions. of the country — room to hike, ski, skate, snowmobile, garden, picnic — weigh against the attractions of the city so far as class members are concerned?	. "Farm & Ranch Vacation Guide," USA & Canada Farm Vacations & Holidays Inc., 36 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022

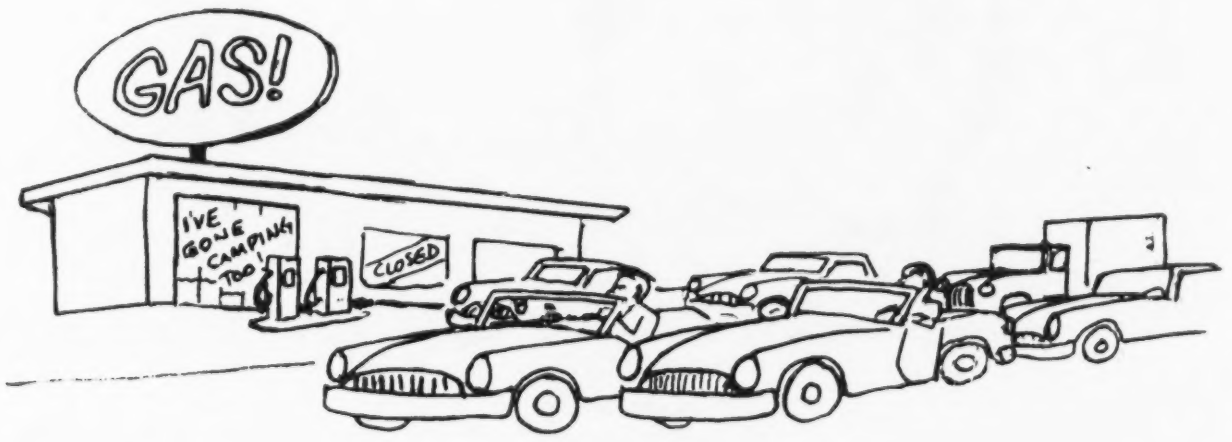
UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Many people look forward either to moving to the country or to having a second house in the country.	• What are some of the pleasures of country living? What are the disadvantages?	• "Buy A Vacation Place All Your Own?" Changing Times, August 1971, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
WHAT DOES BICYCLING HAVE TO OFFER?		
• Bicycling, popular in the late 1800's and early 1900's, is returning to favor both for country and city dwellers.	• Why is it that over 60 million Americans ranging in age from small children to oldsters find pleasure in peddling their bicycles? What are the advantages of cycling? the disadvantages?	• Bicycle Institute of America, 122 East 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10017
	• Discuss the use of a bicycle as a spring-to-fall transportation alternative. Is it possible that a bicycle may be the fastest way to get through city traffic?	
	• Investigate the costs for bicycles. What is the range of price from low to high? What is the average price? What features do high-priced bicycles have? How important are these features?	• Bicycle shop • Discount house
• Bikeways are roads and streets plainly marked to guide the bike rider and warn motorists.	• The longest bikeway in the United States is one in Wisconsin that runs for 320 miles from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. What bikeways are in your area? What additional ones are needed?	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Bike trails and bike paths are special roads from which cars are barred.	• What bike trails and bike paths are in your area? Should others be built? Should the shopping centers of inner cities be closed to automobiles and open only to bicyclists and pedestrians?	
WHAT DOES HOSTELING OFFER?		
• Hosteling (organized trip-taking by bicycle, hiking, skiing, canoeing, riding horseback, or other inexpensive means) is rapidly growing in popularity throughout the world.	• Investigate the growth of the hosteling movement. What routes are laid out in the area served by the school? In the State of New York? How far does the average hosteler travel in a day? Is hosteling limited to young people? What are the lower age limits? What are the advantages of hosteling? the disadvantages? About what would a night's lodging cost? How are meals prepared? Are hostelers supervised? What facilities are offered?	• American Youth Hostels, 20 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. • Canadian Youth Hostels, 86 Scollard St., Toronto, Canada
		• The average hosteler hikes or rides 35 miles per day.
		• Hostelers must be 15 in the United States; 16 in Hawaii; and 17 for trips in Europe, Japan, the Caribbean, and Mexico.
		• Charges for a night's lodging run from $1-$2.
		• Hostelers prepare their own meals.
		• Houseparents supervise hostelers.
	• To what type of person would hosteling appeal? What types of people might not enjoy it?	• Facilities may consist of anything from a crude shelter, to a barn, an inn, a house, or a

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
		camp. Usually bedding, a stove, and a refrigerator are provided.
• Organized trips led by a trained leader are available in this country and abroad.	Investigate the different types of hosteling trips offered within the United States and abroad.	• The cost of an organized trip ranges from $240 to $1,195. Guides are provided.
	• Originally hostelers provided all their own transportation. How are trips to foreign lands arranged now?	• In addition to hiking and cycling, hostelers now travel by boat, train, or other public transportation.
	• What might be the desirable outcomes of a hosteling trip?	
HOW HAS THE AUTOMOBILE CHANGED RECREATIONAL PATTERNS?		
• Automobile travel is the great American sport. Trips of 400-500 miles a day are easily accomplished on superhighways.	• What are some of the advantages of automobile travel as contrasted to travel by train, bus, or plane?	
• There are some Americans whose only home is a travel bus, van, or trailer. Some choose this way of life out of preference and some out of necessity.	• What are the advantages of "living on rubber"? What advantages would truly mobile homes provide for older people? migrant workers? construction people?	• Four hundred thousand camper trailers, buses, and vans are sold each year, and the number produced is increasing rapidly.
• Truly mobile homes are changing the patterns of living for many Americans.	• What effect would a large migrant population have on a community in the form of taxes, businesses, schools, churches?	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
. Costs of automobile travel vary depending on many factors.	. What factors might increase or decrease costs of automobile travel? (make of car, miles driven, speed, type of lodging and meals selected, area of country)	. The American Automobile Association estimates average costs for two people en route by passenger car as $39.50 per day, including food, lodging, and gasoline.
	. Assuming the AAA figures are reasonable ($39.50 a day for two persons), what percent or dollar amount might go for these items? - Lodging - Meals - Gas and oil - Tips and miscellaneous	. "This Year, Take A Different Vacation," Changing Times, June 1971, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
	. Have class members compare these estimated costs with actual family expenditures on a recent trip.	
HOW CAN AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL BE MADE LESS EXPENSIVE?		
. It is possible to stretch the vacation dollar by careful planning.	. Have the class develop tips on how to save money when traveling. (Suggestions: - If staying in motels, make reservations in advance to be sure of an accommodation. - Stop early enough to find accommodations at a price you can afford. - Avoid tourist traps.	. "Find Out About That Cottage You've Rented," Changing Times, July 1970, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	- Use Mobil and other tour guides which list inexpensive accommodations. - Use tourist homes instead of expensive motels or hotels. - Avoid peak travel seasons when prices are high.)	• "Foresights on Campsites," Everybody's Money, CUNA International, P.O. Box 431, Madison, Wisc. 53701
WHAT DOES CAMPING HAVE TO OFFER?		
. Camping is one of the most popular activities in America. Nearly 50 million Americans go camping each year.	• Explain: "Camping has become a national way of life." What are the implications of this "way of life" on: - the recreational patterns of America? - industry? - park planners?	• National Recreation and Park Association • The camping industry has grown 500 percent in the past 10 years.
	• Have the class exchange camping experiences. What are the disappointments? the satisfactions? the costs? What suggestions do pupils have for making camping possible for more Americans?	• Sales of camping vehicles have increased from $213 million in 1961 to $1 billion in 1970.



UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
. The majority of campers travel by car but some travel on foot, some by canoe, bicycle, on horse-back, or by airplane.	. What types of camping experience have class members experienced? Have members describe those that: - cost the least - cost the most - were the most unusual - were the most fun	. "Camping Spree in America," U.S. News and World Report, May 10, 1971

Jones Beach

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
. Camping is attractive for many reasons	. List the reasons for the popularity of camping. Which comes first: the fact that it is inexpensive? the desire to get close to nature? the desire for change? the desire to get away from civilization? other? Illustrate in the form of cartoons the various reasons for camping.	. "Beyond the Tooth of Time," — film picturing rugged mountain camping. Rent through local Boy Scout Council. . "National Parks — Our American Heritage," Rental from Bailey Films, Hollywood, Calif.

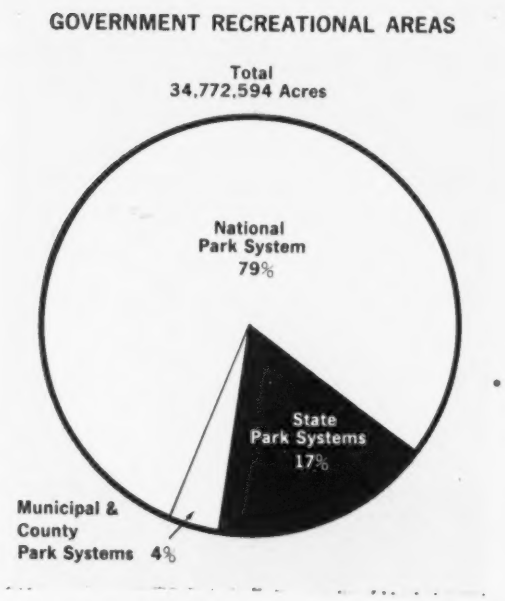
Letchworth State Park

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHAT TYPES OF CAMPING ARE AVAILABLE?		
• Camping is carried on in many ways, ranging from day camping on school or park lands in a city to trips into rugged wilderness areas.	• What kinds of camping experience are possible within the community? What other camping experiences should be provided?	• Programs carried on by municipalities such as Milwaukee, Wisc., Pasadena, Calif., Phoenix, Ariz.
• Family camping has been growing rapidly in popularity as an enjoyable and inexpensive form of family fun.	• Investigate the family camping club sponsored by the Recreation Department of Moline, Illinois. What kinds of activities are provided?	• Recreation Department, Linden, N.J. • Recreation Department, Moline, Ill. • Recreation Department, West Allis, Wisc.
• Camping activities provide opportunities for the handicapped.	• Investigate programs of outdoor recreation and camping for handicapped children such as those carried on by the Cerebral Palsy Association, Roosevelt, N.Y., the St. Louis, Missouri, Society for Crippled Children, and Camp Lighthouse, Barnegat Bay, New Jersey (for blind children). - What camping opportunities are provided for handicapped persons in your community? - What facilities should be provided? - How could pupils assist with these activities? What, if any, are the values to those who assist?	• "Canoe Course for the Blind," Recreation, March 1960 • "Daniel Boone Roams Again," Recreation, March 1960 • "Cerebral Palsy Day Camp," Recreation, March 1961 • Local social agency dealing with handicapped persons
• Camping provides for a wealth of activities including good	• Make a list of possible games and activities that could be	• "A Guide to Books on Recreation," National Recreation

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
conservation practices.	carried on in connection with camping. (Suggestions: nature games, nature study, collections, bird watching, gardening, weather study, soil experimentation, hiking, nature crafts, reclamation of land, erosion control)	and Park Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20006

J. B. Thatcher State Park

IS A WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE STILL AVAILABLE?		
. For the really rugged, there are still unspoiled areas of America.	. Locate sportsmen and women in the community who still like the challenge of undeveloped areas. Are there those who have climbed the Grand Tetons, Tuckerman Ravine, the Grand Canyon? skin divers who explore	. American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind. 46151 . Sierra Club, 250 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	lake or ocean bottoms? sailors of open whale-boats? canoeists of isolated lakes? trekkers of the wilderness? Ask them to share their experiences with the class. • What are the joys of testing one's strength and skill against nature? Does such an experience build understanding and compassion? develop responsibility? tend toward better understanding of oneself? What precautions need to be taken?	• United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240 • National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028 • American Nature Association, 1214 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
• Organizations such as Outward Bound provide opportunities to come face-to-face with the wilderness. After being trained in survival techniques, each participant spends 4 days and 3 nights in solitude with minimum equipment.	• Consider a situation where participants must survive with a sheet of plastic for shelter, a cup, a knife, some string, and a few matches. How might food be secured? How could a person keep warm? How close to these conditions have class members come on camping expeditions? What are the reactions of those who have "roughed it" in wilderness areas?	• "Outward Bound Offers Cram Course," Christian Science Monitor, May 10, 1969 • Five Outward Bound Schools in Maine, North Carolina, Minnesota, Colorado, and Oregon enroll about 3,000 youngsters and adults in a survival course each year. Write Joshua Miner, 10 Wheeler St., Andover, Mass. 01810 • Other agencies such as the Boy Scouts of America provide similar training.

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHAT CHANGES ARE TAKING PLACE IN CAMPING EQUIPMENT?		
• The trend in camping is away from the simple pup tent to more luxurious quarters, often in the form of vehicles that can be transported from one site to another.	• Have pupils visit a camping vehicle equipment dealer. What is the minimum price for the most essential camping outfit? What are the prices of the most popular camping equipment items?	• Invite an authority on camping or a camping vehicle equipment dealer to visit the class to discuss changes in Americans' selection of such equipment. One dealer reports a range from $699 for a fold-down, self-contained camp vehicle to $15,000 for a completely equipped vehicle.
WHAT TYPES OF CAMPING VEHICLES ARE AVAILABLE?		
• There are five basic types of camping vehicles: folding campers, pickup bodies, travel trailers, converted vans, motor homes.	• Visit a travel show to inspect the various types of vehicles. Determine the features each offers within specific price ranges.	• Travel show • "Recreational Vehicle Owner Survey," O'Hare Office Center North, 2720 Des Plaines Ave., Des Plaines, Ill. 60018
	• Consult use-test information for engineer test results of camping vehicles.	• Travel Trailer Magazine, Woodall Publishing, 500 Hyacinth Pl., Highland Park, Ill. 60035
• Consider first in importance whether the camper will fit family needs.	• What considerations should be determined in terms of family needs? number and ages of persons in family or group who will be using the camper? price? features available? safety?	• "How To Select a Recreational Travel Vehicle," Consumer Bulletin, March 1971, Washington, N.J. 07882

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	comfort? frequency and nature of use? climate and conditions where camper will be used?	
• Folding campers, sometimes called tent trailers, are the least expensive, most compact, and least luxurious of camping vehicles. Usually they consist of a collapsible tent mounted on a small trailer.	• For what types of camping and what size family might a folding camper be most satisfactory? What are the principal advantages and disadvantages? What is the price range for this type?	
• Pickup bodies are essentially of two types: one is a portable camper that can be bolted on a truck body for occasional use; the second is a camper built permanently on a truck frame. Usually the latter is more expensive and larger than the former.	• What are the advantages of a rigid-body camper over a folding camper? Which is apt to provide more room? What is the comparative cost of each? Which would provide greater flexibility in use? What is the price for a truck to transport a pickup body and the cost for the camper itself?	"Trailer Topics Magazine," 28 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604
• Travel trailers are portable homes on wheels. They are usually equipped with a stove, oven, sink, closets, cupboards, toilet, a dinette, and bunk beds. Prices range from $1,000-$10,000 or more.	• Manufacturers advertise a travel vehicle in terms of the number of people it will sleep. Check sleeping space of one or more travel trailers. Would sleeping space accommodate as many adults as advertised? Or does a "four sleeper" really mean two adults and two children? How much eating space is there? How much room for food preparation? Is heating provided for cold weather? air conditioning for hot weather?	

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Converted vans are van-type vehicles that are adapted either by the manufacturer or the owner for camping purposes.	• What are the advantages and disadvantages of a van-type camping vehicle? Is space adequate? Would gas mileage be better than with a travel trailer? Would fees be lower on thruways? Could the converted van be used as a regular car when not in use as a camper?	• "A Redbook Guide to Family Camping," Redbook Travel Department, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017
• Motor homes are the elite travel vehicles. These are self-propelled vehicles featuring all the comforts of a modern house. The average 21-foot motor home costs more than $10,000; prices range as high as $35,000.	• Under what circumstances would the purchase of an expensive motor home be justified? Assuming a useful life of 10 years and interest on money invested at 6 percent, what would be the annual costs for these items on a $10,000 vehicle whether it were used or not?	
• Wise shoppers rent or borrow camping vehicles to see whether the features desired are adequate for comfortable mobile activities.	• Check prices for rental of camping or mobile home equipment. Why is it wise to try out a vehicle before purchasing it? What types of problems might arise if a vehicle were purchased without prior trial?	• Camping equipment dealers' showrooms
ARE AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF CAMPSITES AVAILABLE?		
• So great is the desire to camp that public parks are unable to handle the traffic. A flourishing industry in renting private campsites has developed.	• On a map locate private campsites in the area. Is there a shortage of such sites? What is the usual fee charged? What services are available? Are reservations needed?	• More than 425,000 private campsites are available for rent in America. • The usual fee is $2-$5 a night. Costs for a year's rent may run from $100-$600 or more.

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Both public and private campsites increasingly provide services such as water, fireplaces, and toilets. Some provide electricity and sewage hookups for trailers.	• Consider the problem of providing sufficient camp space for all Americans who wish to enjoy the sport. Should additional places be provided at public expense? Is this a proper charge against all taxpayers?	• American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Council on Outdoor Education and Camping, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823
• With the growing popularity of camping, some public areas have become so crowded that they have been described as "wall-to-wall tents."	• Investigate the adequacy of camping facilities in your area. Are there sufficient public areas? If not, should other areas be provided at public expense? Should private operators be encouraged to develop land for public use at a fee?	• The boom in camping has created enormous problems for many of America's public parks, operated by the Federal, State, and local governments. The National Park Service, for instance, registered in excess of 175 million visits by individuals last year — counting some people several times as they entered and reentered one or more parks.

" I've heard about wall-to-wall rugs but not wall-to-wall camping ! "

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHAT PLACE DO HOBBIES HAVE IN THE RECREATIONAL PICTURE?		
• Hobbies can be both pleasant and profitable. Many people who have taken up a hobby simply for pleasure have learned to profit from their interest. Eight hundred million dollars are spent each year for the purchase of materials and instructions to pursue hobbies.	• Make a list of the hobbies enjoyed by the classes. Have each person illustrate his hobby by a drawing, sketch, cartoon, or clipping. • What opportunities are open to hobbyists to capitalize on their skills? (For example, can the products be sold? Can the hobbyist act as an agent or salesman for a manufacturer? Is there a market for his skills as a lecturer? Is there a market for his ability as a repairer?)	• "Consumers All," The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1965, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 • Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 65 Worth St., New York, N.Y. • "Tips For Would-Be Bird Watchers," Changing Times, September 1971, Kiplinger Magazine, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
• Many of today's hobbies are highly sophisticated.	• List some of the more complex hobbies. (For example: model airplane and rocket making, rug hooking, painting, jewelry making, making of artificial flowers, electronics, astronomy, mineralogy, geology) What skills are required?	• Hobby store proprietor • Expert hobbyists in the community
WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF INCREASED TRAVEL?		
• America is a mobile nation; the degree of mobility increases each year. In 1900, Americans traveled an average of 500 miles per year. By 1960, the average increased to 5,000 miles per year.	• What are the reasons Americans are known for their mobility? Is it something in the restless nature of the kind of people who would come to a new land? Is it the influence of the automobile? What	• "This increased mobility will greatly accelerate the demand for, and the use of, natural and manmade recreation areas and facilities. And recreation programs will

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	effect has the rapid development of aircraft had on American travel? What has been the effect of greater education? of more money available for leisure time use? of attractive travel advertising?	become more accessible to many more people. "In the future our great mobility will afford people, in large numbers, the opportunity to test their skills against exciting leisure time challenges in every geographic area on the earth." "Recreation and a Changing World," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, September 1965.
	• To what extent has the changing philosophy toward leisure and recreation (it's no longer a sin not to work all the time) contributed to the extension of travel?	• President John F. Kennedy: "The fundamental truth that recreation is essential to the cultural, moral, and spiritual well-being of our people has been reaffirmed.... The challenge to use leisure time effectively and constructively demands full development of our national, state, and local recreational resources."
• For many people vacation means travel.	• A recent survey of vacation habits showed that of those questioned: • Two-thirds traveled more than 1,000 miles • Most of the travelers were gone for 2 weeks or more	• "Vacations," Time-Life Book of Family Finance, Time-Life Books, New York

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	• Over half spent $400 or more • About half returned to a vacation spot they had visited before How do these figures compare with the travel experiences of pupils' families?	
WHERE CAN HELP BE OBTAINED TO MAKE TRAVEL PLEASANT?		
• A number of agencies provide free or inexpensive help in planning trips.	• Investigate the cost and service provided by American Express, American Automobile Association, and other agencies of this kind. What help is available in planning a trip? What other services are provided? (trip planning, insurance, emergency towing service, etc.) What is the cost of the service provided?	• American Automobile Association • National gasoline companies • Travel agencies • State and local recreational agencies • N.Y. State Conservation Department • New York State Parks and Recreation Department • New York State Department of Commerce • National Park Service
• The travel agent is a specialist in making travel arrangements. His experience is usually available without direct cost to the traveler.	• Visit a travel agency. Look at the brochures available. What types of trips are available? What kinds of transportation are used? How can a travel agent provide free service and advice to travelers?	• Local travel agency • "The Travel Agent and You," Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan New York, 220 Church St., New York, N.Y. 10013

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
	Who pays the cost of the services? Although another agency may initially pay for the travel agent's service, who pays for it ultimately? Is it a good "buy" to use these services?	
· Not all travel agent's services are free; for those services for which he is not paid by some other agency, he must charge a fee.	Ask the travel agent what services he provides free of charge and what he charges for. Does he charge for railroad ticket reservations? special services? If so, why?	· Travel agent
· Most travel agents are appointed by transportation carriers to issue tickets and officially represent the carriers. Among the carriers are the following official agencies: - Air Traffic Conference of America - International Air Transport Association - Trans Pacific Passenger Conference - Rail Travel Promotion Agency	· Have the travel agent describe his services. Does he: - arrange transportation by air, steamship, cruise, bus, rail? - arrange for car rental? - arrange for car purchase abroad? - prepare individual itineraries? - arrange for personally conducted tours? - sell prepared package tours? - arrange for hotels, motels, and resort accommodations? - arrange for meals? sightseeing? - arrange for transfers of passengers between terminals and hotels? - arrange for tickets to theaters and festivals?	· "The Travel Agent and You," Better Business Bureau of Greater New York

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Although travel agents provide a valuable service, it is sometimes more economical to plan a trip yourself.	• What are the possible disadvantages of using a travel agent's services? (Since the agent gets a commission from hotels and motels, individuals making their own arrangements may be able to secure lower rates. A further disadvantage is that the travel agent may be unwilling or unable to plan unusual, individual, "off beat" or low-cost vacations.)	• "Continental Travel by Air, Rail, and Bus," Everybody's Money, CUNA International, Madison, Wisc.
• In addition to travel agents, there are a number of sources of help for travelers planning vacations.	• Investigate the following sources of help and report to the class on services provided by: • local Chambers of Commerce • State recreational agencies • *Hotel and Motel Red Book* • *American Automobile Tour Book* • Free reservation services of such hotel chains as Howard Johnson's, Holiday Inn of America • American Express • State and local tourism bureaus • Greyhound Highway Tours, 130 South Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606 • Grey Line Sight Seeing Companies Associated, One	• "See America Free." Robbins, S.A. New York. Bantam Books. $1. (A 50-state guide listing what is free to the vacationer: museums, plant tours, art galleries, etc.)

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
		Rockefeller Plaza New York, N.Y. 10020 • Holiday Magazine
WHAT DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOURS ARE AVAILABLE?		
• There are many types of tours: those independently arranged, package tours, group tours, cruises, weekend excursions, and charter flights. • Independently arranged tours are those planned by individuals to meet their own needs. • A package tour is one designed to fit the desires of a wide variety of travelers. Many such tours cater to the desires of special interest groups such as sun worshippers, skiers, art lovers. The cost, terms, and conditions of the tour are outlined in a brochure. • Group tours consist of a number of people traveling together who are members of a club, business, professional, or other affiliated group.	• Travelers can, of course, plan their own tours and trips. Many, however, have arrangements made by a travel agent. Compare experiences of those in the community who have used a travel agent's services and those who did not. • For those who used a travel agent's services: - Were the arrangements satisfactory? - Could the individual have made the same arrangements? - Would it have been more or less costly for the individual to arrange this trip? • For those who did not use a travel agent: - How were reservations and other arrangements made? - What difficulties, if any, were encountered? - In planning another trip, would the individuals plan the trip themselves or use a travel agent's services?	• Fellow pupils, if any, who have traveled • Members of the community who have traveled • Travel agent • Member of a charter group

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Usually there are savings in the form of a quantity discount rate for people traveling together as a group.	• Role play a situation in which one class member, with the aid of attractive travel brochures, acts as a travel agent to sell the class a low-cost tour.	• "There are many reputable and experienced agencies that make up tours. Unfortunately, there are also travel agencies of dubious qualifications. The uninitiated find it difficult to tell a good tour from a poor one until it's too late. Many of the marginal operators, having no reputation to sell, rely on price to pull in customers, and their product suffers. Your best guide to a tour or firm is the recommendation of someone who has used it before and liked it. If for any reason you must deal with an agent unknown to you, be sure to learn all the conditions, especially those covering cancellation. There are several methods used by operators to shave tour costs." Time-Life Book of Family Finance
• Cruises with optional shore excursions using the ship as a floating hotel are often offered as package trips.	• Role play a situation in which those who have "taken" the low cost tour describe their experiences. Remember that the advertisements	• Sometimes it is true that a place that is advertised at a low rate <u>is</u> a bargain. It <u>might</u> be that one

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
. Advertisements usually feature minimum rates with limited facilities available at the quoted price.	of vacation spots are meant to sell holidays. All the glamorous descriptions would lead us to believe that the place is filled with beautiful women and handsome men, that fun goes on 24 hours a day, that the meals are a Roman banquet, that the sun shines every day, that bathing in a pool or the ocean is only steps from the hotel. The actual situation may be quite different.	operator is trying to drum up trade in an off season and offers good bargains to keep his place full and his staff busy. Or he might be exceptionally efficient, or it might be that one tour operator bargained for and got better air-charter rates. Chances are, however, that the cheaper place is less expensive because its buildings are not new, its food not so good, or its services poorer than another place that charges more.

" It's the overhead that gets me ! "

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
• Weekend excursions by boat, bus, train, or plane have become increasingly popular but are sometimes disappointing. That is not to say that the advertisements are untrue. More likely it is what is <u>not</u> said that we need to know. Or we may need to read the fine print to see all the exceptions. A good rule to follow is that if information is <u>not</u> given we had better check it.	• Put on a skit where a group of travelers describe what they <u>really</u> found on tours which advertise such phrases as: • "A quiet hotel" • "In the heart of the city" • "On the water" • "Delightful annex" • "Snug hideaway" • "7-day holiday" • "Luxurious hotel" • "Convenient airport" • "Artist's impression of the hotel"	• "Bonanza, U.S.A." Weisinger, Mort. New York. Bantam Books. $1. (lists a variety of items we may get free, including travel brochures, maps, pictures, films, etc.)
• The total price of a holiday tour may be considerably more than the quoted "come on" price featured in big letters. • It is easy to be fooled by prices quoted for holiday tours. Usually the basic price covers travel to and from a central point, sleeping accommodations, and two or three meals a day.	• Investigate what the rock-bottom price really means. Does it mean the price for: - off-season tours? - multiple occupancy rooms? (as many as four in a room) - room only without meals? • Does the rock-bottom price mean the traveler has to: - pay ground transportation charges to and from the resort? - pay tips? - pay extra for a private bath? - stay in an out-of-the-way annex? - pay for baggage handling?	

About 55 per cent of Americans take vacation trips; some 45 per cent stay at home

About 42 per cent of all travelers visit relatives or friends; on pure pleasure trips

More than 85 percent of those who travel go by automobile

More than two thirds of all vacationers making trips within the U.S. travel 1,000 miles or more

Only four per cent of all trips take the traveler outside the U.S. but still the total going to other countries is about 21 million

FAMILY FINANCE (c) 1969 Time Inc., Time-Life Books.

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
WHAT ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF RECREATION AND ITS FINANCIAL SUPPORT?		
• Almost everything in life has a price tag. So it is with recreation. The parks, playgrounds, youth centers, wilderness areas, beaches, bike trails, municipal theaters (and the programs run in these facilities) cost money. If we are to have the kinds of recreational opportunities we need and want, recreation must be supported, largely at taxpayers' expense.	• Invite local officials, such as the director of parks and recreation, director of city planning, mayor, aldermen, city councilmen, State representatives, town supervisor, to discuss these questions: What recreational facilities are present? What additional recreational facilities are needed? What plans are there to develop these facilities? What will the anticipated cost be? • If possible, find taxpayers groups or other opponents of proposed recreational developments. What are their objections to planned developments?	• Enlist local officials, playground directors
• Equally as important as money is long range planning. The facilities this generation enjoys were largely planned and developed by those of a previous generation. Among them are: Central Park Van Cortlandt Park Blue Mountain Reservation Mohansic State Park Ward Pound Ridge Reservation	• Using a State map, have pupils locate the parks listed. List other parks and recreational areas in your community and locate these on a map. • Each generation has planned facilities to give the next generation a chance for recreation. With this thought in mind, what additional or improved recreational facilities do your pupils	• "Community Recreation: How You Can Help," President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, D.C. 20202

UNDERSTANDINGS	SUGGESTED PUPIL AND TEACHER ACTIVITIES	SOURCE
Pelham Bay Park Cazenovia Park Niagara Reservation LaSalle Park Lincoln Park Palisades Interstate Park Onondaga Park Genesee Valley Park Beaver Island State Park Taconic Park Thousand Island Park Macomb Reservation Robert Moses Park	feel are needed for the next generation on: - the local scene? - the area scene? - the State scene? - the national scene? • How willing would pupils now in school be to support additional recreational opportunities if each has to pay a share of the tax load? • Do pupils feel that the local community or the State as a whole should provide recreational opportunities or should those who use these facilities pay part or all of the cost? Why?	

SUMMARY AND CHALLENGE

There are a number of reasons why recreation is growing in importance as an industry, as a major consumer expense, and as a recognized need of individuals. We all need the adventure, creativity, change, and refreshment that recreation provides. The growing number of people in America and the lack of adequate facilities make it increasingly difficult to provide the space and challenging experiences of a recreational nature to meet the needs of all.

The greater mobility of Americans, the increased time and money available for leisure time pursuits, the higher degrees of education level with accompanying wider interests, and the changing attitudes toward the balance between work and play are having significant effects in the field of recreation. Prudent consumers will want to budget reasonable sums for recreation, design well-balanced programs of leisure time use, and participate in extensive planning to realize optimum utilization of recreational resources.

"Fruitful use of increased leisure is one of the greatest challenges facing the American society." *Arnold Toynbee*

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The High Priority Recommendation of the White House Conference on Children - 1970 - stated:

"The nation's educational institutions at all levels - local, regional and state - should renew their commitment to play a major role in developing proper attitude concerning leisure and leisure proficiencies among students.

- "Implement meaningful curricular programs that stress the development of a wholesome attitude toward the importance of leisure.

- "Encourage a wide range of curricular activities which challenge the interest of all students, help develop lifelong proficiencies, and include both passive and active, structured and unstructured leisure programs."